

in the system to carry them off. * * * remedy which softens and youthifies the arteries will quickly tone up the entire system. Kolide safely and quickly dispels these lime deposits, and in most cases shows a decided improvement in a week or ten days. * * * Iodine is the only classic and approved treatment for the relief and prevention of Goiter * * * For the treatment and prevention of both toxic and non-toxic Goiter, Kolide has no equal. The action of Kolide in the treatment of Goiter will be noticed first by a general toning up of the system and quick relief from the usual choking sensation, followed by a steady decrease in the size of the Goiter, as the normal supply of Iodine is re-established by Kolide in the thyroid glands. * * * Kolide is highly efficacious for young girls approaching and during initial maturity period. * * * Obesity is unnecessary fat which Kolide will remove without discomfort. No starving, dieting, or exercising is needed, as Kolide reduces by fat-absorption. The action of Kolide will be noticed, first, by a reduction in actual measurement of the fatty parts of the body—as fat, being very light, will not show immediate results in loss of weight, but will in measurement. In extreme cases it is advisable to double the regular dose, * * * Neuritis, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago & Gout are in a more or less definite way correlated, and respond to a treatment based on the fundamental requirements of the human system at large. Kolide * * * is most efficacious in the treatment of the above mentioned ailments, * * * Kolide is not an experiment; but a definitely proven product, and if used as directed, will bring about results eminently satisfactory. Anemia and General Run-Down Condition: Iodine is * * * one of the best of tonics and, in addition, is a system normalizer. While Kolide will remove unnecessary fat from stout people, it will also build up anyone suffering from anemia or run-down condition, as its action is simply a normalizing of the system. In most instances, where any patient is suffering from any of the ailments mentioned, the beneficial effects of Kolide will be noticed and appreciated by the patient within ten days to two weeks after beginning treatment. A complete treatment in practically any instance should not require more than three months. * * * marked beneficial effects * * * a thorough and complete treatment * * * Positive results are guaranteed or money refunded,” (folder) “For High Blood Pressure, Goiter, and Run-Down Condition * * * ‘The Fountain of Health’ * * * Sure Relief for High Blood Pressure Hardening of the Arteries, Goiter, Run-Down Condition Etc.”

Analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of a sample of the article showed that it consisted of tablets composed of starch, sugar, gum, and iodine. Each tablet contained approximately $\frac{1}{5}$ grain of iodine.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libels for the reason that the above quoted statements, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On November 11, 1925, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

13890. Adulteration and misbranding of nitroglycerin tablets, strychnine sulphate tablets, codeine sulphate tablets, and morphine sulphate tablets. U. S. v. R. J. Strassenburgh Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$600. (F. & D. No. 18987. I. S. Nos. 1795-v, 15273-v, 15860-v, 15862-v, 15863-v, 16776-v.)

On January 6, 1925, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against R. J. Strassenburgh Co., a corporation, Rochester, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act, in various consignments, namely, on or about October 23, 1923, from the State of New York into the State of New Jersey, of quantities of strychnine sulphate tablets, nitroglycerin tablets, and codeine sulphate tablets, respectively, and on or about October 30 and November 30, 1923, and March 5, 1924, from the State of New York into the State of Massachusetts, of quantities of nitroglycerin tablets, strychnine sulphate tablets, and morphine sulphate tablets, respectively, which were adulterated and misbranded. The articles were labeled in part, respectively: “250 Tablet Triturates * * * Nitroglycerine 1-100 Gr. * * * R. J. Strassenburgh Co. Mfg. Chemists Rochester, N. Y.,” “1000 Compressed Tablets * * * Strychnine Sulph. 1-30 Gr. R. J. Strassenburgh Co.,” “100

Tablet Triturates No. 57 Codeine Sulphate 1-8 Gr. R. J. Strassenburgh Co.,
 "1900 Tablet Triturates * * * Morphine Sulph. 1-16 Grain * * * R. J.
 Strassenburgh Co."

Analysis of samples of the articles by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that: The two samples of nitroglycerin tablets, labeled "1/100 Gr.," contained approximately 0.006 grain of nitroglycerin per tablet; the two samples of strychnine sulphate tablets, labeled "1/30 Gr.," contained approximately 0.027 grain of strychnine sulphate per tablet; the codeine sulphate tablets, labeled "1/8 Gr.," contained approximately 0.10 grain of codeine sulphate per tablet; the morphine sulphate tablets, labeled "1/16 Grain," contained approximately 0.055 grain of morphine sulphate per tablet.

Adulteration of the articles was alleged in substance in the information for the reason that the labels represented the said tablets to contain 1/100 grain of nitroglycerin, 1/30 grain of strychnine sulphate, 1/8 grain of codeine sulphate, or 1/16 grain of morphine sulphate, as the case might be, whereas each of said tablets contained less of the product than represented on the label thereof.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Tablet Triturates * * * Nitroglycerine 1-100 Gr.," "Tablets * * * Strychnine Sulph. 1-30 Gr.," "Tablet Triturates * * * Codeine Sulphate 1-8 Gr.," and "Tablet Triturates * * * Morphine Sulph. 1-16 Grain," as the case might be, borne on the labels of the respective products, were false and misleading, in that the said statements represented that each of said tablets contained the amount of the product declared on the label thereof, whereas the said tablets contained less than so declared.

On May 21, 1925, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$600.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

13891. Misbranding of canned tuna fish. U. S. v. 9 Cases of Tuna Fish. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 20312. I. S. Nos. 115-x, 116-x. S. No. W-1758.)

On August 3, 1925, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying the seizure and condemnation of 9 cases of tuna fish, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Italian Food Products Co., Inc., from Wilmington, Calif., October 1, 1923, and transported from the State of California into the State of Washington, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "Merlino Tonno Tuna Fish * * * Net Weight 16 Oz. Packed By Italian Food Products Co., Inc. Long Beach, Calif., U. S. A."

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statement "Net Weight 16 Oz.," borne on the label, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, and for the further reason that it was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On August 31, 1925, the Italian Food Products Co., Long Beach, Calif., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$150, or the deposit of certified check in like amount in lieu thereof, conditioned in part that the product be relabeled under the supervision of this department.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

13892. Adulteration of spring water. U. S. v. 9 7-12 Cases of Seawright Natural Spring Water. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 20429. I. S. No. 4921-x. S. No. E-5403.)

On or about September 15, 1925, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying the seizure and condemnation of 9½ cases of Seawright natural spring water, remaining